SPAIN.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH IS PROHIBITED.

January 15, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) Goods the exportation of which is prohibited may not be re-exported from Spain in process of transit or transhipment if they have arrived at a Spanish port with bills of lading indicating Spain as the original destination or if there is no clear indication of destination. For this purpose, goods provided with documents " to order," or without any definite indication of a non-Spanish destination, as also those having only bills of lading " to bearer," are regarded as being destined for Spain. [*Royal Decree of the 24th April,* 1915.]

(2) The prohibitions noted below do not apply to exports from the Canary Islands. (14460-15).

Acetylsalicylic acid.
Acids :—Acetylsalic, formic, oxalic, salicylic.
Aloe fibre (see under Fibres).
Aluminium, and aluminium alloys ; manufactures of aluminium, bauxite or aluminium ore.
Alumina, sulphate of; anhydrous or hydrated alumina.
Ammonia, sulphate of ammonia.
Aniline colours ; alizarine colours ; indigo ; hydron-blue.
Antimony and antimony alloys.
Antimony sulphide [*re-exportation prohibited.*]
Antipyrine.
Aristol.
Aspirine.
Atropine and its salts.
Bauxite or aluminium ore.
Beef, tinned.
Beetroot seed.
Benzonaphthol ; betanaphthol.
Brass wares (see under Copper).
Bromurol.
Chrome.
Coal.*
Coconuts.†
Coin (gold and silver).
Colours : —Aniline colours ; alizarine colours ; indigo ; hydron-blue.
Copper and brass wares, wholly or partly manufactured ; scrap copper, etc. (see under scrap metals).
Copper sulphate.
Copra (see Oilseeds).
Cotton, raw ; cotton wastes (including linters).
Diuretine.
Duotal.
Dyes (see Colours).
Emetic (tartar emetic).

* According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel* and *lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

† It is understood that the prohibition also applies to coconut fibre for the manufacture of matting. [12-6-15.]

* Fats :—Mineral [*sic.*? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q.v.*], olive oil and linseed oil. (See also under the headings for Margarine, Lubricants, and Oleaginous products.)
Ferrochrome; ferromanganese; ferromolybdenum; ferronickel; ferrotungsten; ferrovanadium.
Fertilisers (see Sulphate of Ammonia, Superphosphates).
Fibres, *viz.* :—Aloe fibre, Maurice fibre, Mexican sisal fibre, East African sisal fibre, and henequen (agave) fibre.
Flax tow; flax yarns.
Formic acid.
Glycerine (see Note to Lubricant).
Gold and silver coin.
† Graphite, manufactured.
Greases (see Fats).
Hides (native), raw or untanned; hides, raw [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Hosiery needles.
Indigo.
Jute, raw and manufactured [except sacks, sandals (*alpargatas*) and wastes].
Kernels and nuts, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
Linseed and linseed meal (see Oleaginous products).
* Lubricating oils and substances.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May 1915, lubricating substances comprise :—

(1) Mineral substances, including mineral oils, jellies, or greases of all kinds, and the grease of resin and its compounds;
(2) Animal substances, together with all animal oils and fats that may be used as lubricants and their compounds; substances derived from fish, comprising whale oil (train, blubber, and sperm), seal and shark oils; and fish oils in general, and mixtures or compounds of the above-mentioned oils.

The Customs regard glycerine as prohibited under the head of Lubricants. [29-7-15.]

Luminal.
Lythol.
Manganese (metal).
Margarine, and primary materials for the manufacture thereof. (See Oleaginous products.)
Meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels. (See Oleaginous products.)
Meat, extract; tinned beef.
Medicaments, chemicals, etc. :—Betanaphthol, aristol, diuretine, duotal, lythol, protargol, reguline, thiocol, xeroform, tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol, stipticine, pancreon. (See also under Potash, Soda, Oxalic acid, etc.).
Metals (except iron, steel, and zinc) in scrap.

(Scrap iron, scrap steel, and scrap zinc are allowed to be exported subject to payment of export duty—see page 372.)

Mineral oils.* (See also Lubricants.)
Molybdenum.
Needles, hosiery.
Nickel and nickel alloys; nickel salts.
Nitrate of soda.
Nuts and kernels, other than those that are edible; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels. (See Oleaginous products).
*Oils :—Animal oils [*re-exportation prohibited*]; whale, cod, and seal oil; mineral oils; mineral [*sic.* ? animal] and vegetable oils and fats, except olein [*q. v.*], olive oil, and linseed oil. (See the headings for Lubricants, Margarine, and Oleaginous products).
Oilseeds :—Sesame seed, linseed, and other oleaginous seeds, including copra; meal made from oilseeds. (See Oleaginous products).

*According to a semi-official communication from the Spanish Foreign Office, no dispensations from the prohibitions of export in force as regards *fuel and lubricating substances* will be granted. [2-8-15.]

† The Director of the Spanish Customs Department states that the exportation of graphite in all forms is now prohibited under the headings of "Lubricating substances" and "Graphite, manufactured." [12-9-15.]

Oleaginous products.

NOTE.—According to a Spanish Customs Circular of the 20th May 1915, the following oleaginous products are prohibited:—

Oleaginous seeds, nuts, and kernels (other than those that are edible); animal and vegetable greases and fats (other than olive oil and linseed oil) which may be used in the manufacture of margarine; meal made from oleaginous seeds, nuts and kernels; and paraffin wax. Copra is also prohibited to be exported.

Olein [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Oxalic and formic acid.
Palm oil, thick (*palmisto*).
Paraffin in lumps (paraffin wax). (See Oleaginous products.)
Phenacetin.
Potash and its salts (except bromide).

NOTE.—The following salts of potash have been *specifically* prohibited, *viz*:—

Bichromate, carbonate, cyanide, metabisulphite, oxalate, and sulphate.

Protargol; tabloids of protargol.
Rubber, raw (natural and artificial), and similar materials [*re-exportation prohibited*]; rubber and mixtures thereof, wholly or partly manufactured.
Salicylic acid and salicylates.
Salophenol.
Scrap metal (except iron, steel, and zinc).

(Scrap iron, scrap steel, and scrap zinc are allowed to be exported subject to payment of export duty—see page 372.)

Seeds, oleaginous, and meal made therefrom (see Oleaginous products); beetroot seed.
Silver and gold coin.
Sisal fibre. (See under Fibres.)
Skins of buffaloes, and articles manufactured therefrom [*re-exportation prohibited*].
Sleepers (wooden) for railways.
Soda, nitrate of; hydrosulphite of soda and its derivatives.
Sulphate of ammonia; sulphate of aluminium; sulphate of copper; sulphate of potash.
Sulphur.
Superphosphates of lime and other mineral fertilisers.
Tabloids of citarine, of heroine, of stiptol, of iodipine, of ovarine, and of protargol.
Tanning extracts.
Tar dyes, *viz.*, aniline colours and alizarine colours.
Tartar emetic.
Thiocarbon, thiocal.
Tin and tin alloys.
Tinplates.
Tungsten or wolfram.
Vanadium.
Wastes of wool, wastes of cotton (including linters).
Wax (paraffin in the lump). (See Oleaginous products.)
Wolfram or tungsten.
Wooden railway sleepers.
Wool—fine Australian wool* [*re-exportation prohibited*]; wool wastes.
Xeroform.

The exportation of the following articles from Spain is permitted, subject to payment of special export duties:—

Wheat and flour thereof; maize: barley; oats; rice.
Chickpeas (*garbanzos*); kidney beans (*alubias*); lentils.
Potatoes.
Eggs.
Birds, alive or dead.
Fresh meat: bacon, hams and salted pigs' meat.
Cattle, pigs, sheep and goats.

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* His Majesty's Minister at Madrid is informed that Australian wool is the only wool of foreign origin which is imported into Spain [*July* 8, 1915.].

Horses, asses, and mules.
Charcoal.
Iron and steel scrap; cast iron, steel in blocks and bars (*tochos*) and unworked iron in bars (*tochos*).
Zinc in bars, lumps, cake and scrap.

[*Note.*—Most of the above articles were formerly prohibited to be exported except under license.]

PORTUGAL.

LIST OF ARTICLES THE EXPORTATION OF WHICH FROM PORTUGAL AND THE ADJACENT ISLANDS IS PROHIBITED.

January 11, 1916.

NOTES.

(1) Certain prohibited goods (specified in Schedule I, p. 4), are subject to special export surtaxes when allowed to be exported under license.

Export surtaxes are also leviable in respect of certain other goods (specified in Schedule II, p. 4), although such goods are *not* prohibited to be exported. A reference to these goods is included in the following list, the articles being printed in italic type.

(2) The prohibitions noted below apply not only to the exportation of the articles specified to foreign countries, but also to the re-exportation, transit, and transhipment of such articles when the consignments on arrival in Portugal or the adjacent islands are described in the manifests and bills of lading as "to order," or when no clear indication of the name of the consignee and of the place of destination of the goods is inscribed on these documents at the port of departure.

Alchol (spirits of wine); industrial alchol (see Schedule I, p. 375.)
Alum.
Aluminium, alloys of aluminium, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Ammonia sulphate.
Animals, living:—
Goats (animals of the caprine species) (see Schedule II, p. 375).
Woolled animals, and cattle (bovine animals) (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Other live stock.
NOTE.—The exportation of live stock for grazing purposes is permitted under certain regulations and on deposit of a guarantee which is forfeited if the animals are not returned within a specified period. In the case of woolled animals, penalties are also imposed if it is proved that the animals have been sheared while abroad. Wild bulls for fighting may be exported without payment of the surtax prescribed in Schedule I.
Antimony, antimony alloys, and wholly or partly manufactured wares thereof.
Automobiles, tyres or covers in any condition.
Bauxite.
Beans (*favas*), kidney beans, etc., (*feijão, grão*), (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Beetroot and beetroot seed.
This prohibition was imposed by a law of the 9th September 1915, to last for a period of two years.
Brass wares. (See under Copper.)
Cakes and cattle foods made from oilseeds (see Schedul I, p. 375).
Calcium carbide.
Carbons for electric light.
Cattle (see under Animals)
NOTE.—A certain fixed number of cattle (70) is allowed to go to Gibraltar per week.
Cement (see Schedule I, p. 375).
Cereals (included under Foodstuffs).
Chrome.